SOLID STERLING VALUES IN DRESS GOODS

Obtainable only here. TUESDAYS Offerings consist of, among other things: 36-inch Cashmeres in all colors, the reg-ular price of which is 19c go Tuesday, 10c a whole yard wide, remember at.....10c 18cIs the price named for 36-inch Cash-meres that we always get 25c for; Tuesday's special price, though, 10c. Imported Henricttas (French), very fine quality, all colors; 60c is the price always; made special for Tuesday, 100ugn, 47c

45c Will buy the 55c quality of Serge Inches wide and good value at the regular The 46-inch quality in the above Serge that we sell at \$1 a yard will be marked for the special Tuesday at per 75c Attend Tuesday's Sale.

Whip Cords, all Wool and all colors, \$1 quality and 41 inches wide; buy them 75c A great big bargain-37-inch Novelty Dress Goods, every piece stylish; our regular price is 45c; guess the whole lot will be sold Tuesday—the price is SO25c Here's a quality that will sell lively Tuesday; Sacking, all colors, 41 inches 35c wide, 50c quality, think of it, at per yd 35c Dress Goods! Dress Goods!

L. S. Ayres & Co.

The GREAT FISCHER FACTORY

Largest PIANO Factory in the World. Established 1840."

Up to the present time they have manu-

100,000 PIANOS This wonderful record could not have been achieved were it not for the fact that the plane has always given

PERFECT SATISFACTION The Fischer Piano has kept in advance o all improvements relating to a high-grade plane, and is world-renowned for superior-

derful durability and artistic design.

D. H. BALDWIN & CO. 95. 97 & 99 North Pennsylvania St.

You will find a large assortment of thes

THINK OF THE LOVED ONES AT HOME Get Christmas Gifts Now and Return Laden Like Santa Claus.

Shades, Statuettes, Cups and Saucers. Cabinets China Closets. Etc., Etc., Etc. Dining Sets,

Cut Glassware, Hat Racks, Rugs, Rocking Chairs, Tables, Table Covers, Foot Stools, Pedestals, Sofas, Brass and Wood bed-steads, all kinds, Bric-a-Brac, Fine China, Etc., Etc., Etc.

- ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER

ART EMPORIUM. Telephone 500.

Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.

OLD MASTER PHOTOGRAPHS

Fine examples of Rembrandt, Van Dyck, Robens, Botticelli, etc. Fac-simile drawings.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY,

33 South Meridian Street.

Visitors invited.



Elegant Turkish Furniture

In Leather and Imported Fabrics. from \$35 to \$200.

Mahogany Rockers

By the dozen—all of them stylish and beautiful, from \$7 to \$25 apiece.





Tanner Theory Excites Disgust. The sensation theory of Dr. Tanner, the faster, now living in this city, that Riorian, the prize fighter, killed by Bob Fitzin a sparring match, was the victim of surgeons' knives, excites the dis-gust of the Syracuse, N. Y., physicians who held the autopsy. Dr. D. M. Totman, who conducted it, says rigor mortis was well marked when the autopsy began; that Riordan was dead beyond a doubt.

\$50,000 ALLOWANCE

TOTAL AMOUNT GRANTED RECEIVER FAILEY FOR SERVICES.

Receiver \$35,000 on a Petition Filed Yesterday.

James F. Failey, receiver of the Iron Hall trust, appeared in court yesterday accompanied by his attorneys, Messrs. Harris, Hawkins and Taylor, and filed a petition before Judge Winters asking for an additional allowance of \$35,000 for his services receiver. His previous allowances amounted to \$15,000. The petition sets forth that at the time of the appointment, Aug. 1892, over two years ago, the petitioner, in a conversation with the late Judge Taylor, then sitting on the bench, was given to understand that 'owing to the magniture and the intricate and extraordinary character of the trust" the receiver would have to devote all his time to "husbanding its resources and administering the trust.' He was assured that if he would accept the receivership he would be compensated in accordance with the magnitude and responsibility of the undertaking. The bond that was required was \$1,000,000, and by reason of the business standing and friendships of the receiver, he says, he was able to secure this large security without subjecting the trust to the expense of paying a surety company eight or ten thousand dollars a year. The petition relates that the receiver found the trust involved with 1,400 branches of the order, embracing nearly 60,000 members, who occupied the relation of creditors and required each a personal standing. The branches held large sums of money which it was required the receiver should collect, and its officers had misapplied funds which it was incumbent upon the receiver to recover. There were a large number of clerks to appoint and direct, and there were receivers in other States that required attention in and out

After the ease had been appealed to the Supreme Court and the receivership had was secured without calling upon a surety company. The receiver states that he has passed upon 40,000 claims, and that the amount of business transacted might be gauged by the amount of mail, which averaged four hundred letters daily. The receiver set about to ascertain the postoffice address of each claimant, so that notifications might reach each promptly, and made arrangements with bankers in each town to cash the drafts sent the members, thus saving each from 15 to 25 cents. He reports himself chargeable at his last report with \$1,622,706.22, and reports that he has prospects of receiving \$225,000 more from branches in Philadelphia, Baltimore and other points. He has disbursed \$500,000, and hopes to close up the trust in a few months. hopes to close up the trust in a few months. The petitioner prayed for an allowance of

JUDGE WINTERS'S REMARKS. The court heard testimony as to the worth of the services. John C. New, Bement Lyman and Norman S. Byram were put upon the stand and questioned as to what they thought the value of the receiver's services were. They each testified that a proper compensation was \$35,000. Upon the petition and the testimony the court thereupon entered up an order allowing the receiver that amount. In his remarks upon this subject Judge Winters said:

"The practical administration of the trust during the past year bears strongly upon this petition in respect both to the amount asked by the receiver and as to its allow-ance at this time. The cause having been ance at this time. The cause having been held in abeyance for more than a year by the defendant's appeal from the interlocutory order appointing a receiver, was tried during the month of November, 1893, and on Dec. 2 last was decided and the receivership made permanent. At that time the receiver had, subject to the payment of dividends, a fund amounting to about \$750,000, while but eight thousand of the sixty thousand members of the order had, up to that time, performed the order of the court and were entitled to receive dividends. entitled to receive dividends "The question uppermost in the mind of the court at that time was the distribution

of this money at once, ratably among the persons entitled thereto. There were two ways of proceeding. One was to fund this money and make it self-supporting, and thereby relieve the receiver and his bondsmen of all liability for its security, and declare no dividend until all litigation was settled not only in this jurisdiction has in all tled, not only in this jurisdiction, but in almost every State in the country. The other was to distribute the money. I thought at that time, and still think, that this court would never distribute the fund among the people entitled thereto, if it waited until all litigation was settled, and with reason, for so long as a fund remained here and for, so long as a fund remained here and a separate fund in other jurisdictions, liti-gation would not be determined for a long time; particularly was this true in a case like this, where there were many conflicting interests among so many people, and
many questions were without precedent,
and the courts of last resort in the various States must be looked to to
make the law of the case for each State,
and when this was done there was no assurance that the decision would be uniform.
Under these circumstances, and for the purpose of ending litigation, this court determined to pay out the money, and, on Dec.
9, declared a dividend to all persons then
entitled, and who should become entitled
thereto on or before April 30, 1894. Other like this, where there were many conflictentitled, and who should become entitled thereto on or before April 30, 1894. Other dividends followed. By the 30th of April the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and courts of other States, had reddered de cisions in accordance with the orders of this court, and in favor of Mr. Failey, and to enable the causes to be tried in these States the time was extended in this court until May 1. By that time all jurisdictions, save New York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, complied with the orders of this court, and had substantially accounted to Mr. Failey, and their people became entitled to and have been paid all the dividends declared.

MONEY IN SOMERBY'S BANK. "It then became a question whether the time should be further extended for the benefit of these States. It will be remembered that upwards of \$700,000 of the de fendant's money was tied up in the broken bank at Philadelphia, and if the door was closed as against Pennsylvania the defendant would in all probability be deprived of its proper dividend from that institution or, if it ever recovered it would be at the end of long litigation. For this reason the court thought best to extend the time for the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland. At this time we have recovered a dividend of 40 per cent., and Mr. Hawkins reports, as a result of his last going to Philadelphia, that an adjustment has been reached and that Mr. Graham, the Pennsylvania receiver will at once make a report to his ceiver, will at once make a report to his court, and that the balance of the money due the defendant from that bank, and from the fifty-one branches in Pennsylvania not heretofore accounting, will be sent to Mr. Failey. Mr. Hawkins has also adjusted the Maryland matters, the receivers there having accepted the conditions of this

court.

"These are some of the causes by reason of which this cause cannot now be finally determined, and these reasons have prevailed with the court because it was announced from the bench and sent broadcast over the country that the sole desire of the court was to work equity, and that the innocent should not suffer here without reason because of the slow-moving process of courts of other jurisdictions. I speak of these things now because it was announced from the bench last December that no allowances would be paid to the receiver or to attorneys until the funds were finally distributed and the matters in litigation substantially closed. But that opinion, it will be remembered, applied to a fund of about stantially closed. But that opinion, it will be remembered, applied to a fund of about \$750,000, to be distributed among 8,000 people, whereas the fund during the year has been increased to nearly \$2,000,000, to be distributed among 50,000 people, and the receiver has kept pace with the orders of the court, and up to this time has paid dividends to 30,000 people, and is paying from day to day as fast as the proper proofs can be obtained from the certificate holders.

THE ALLOWANCE GRANTED. "There will be, I am persuaded, another dividend to be declared, and I have worked long and earnestly to declare it now, but from the figures in the receiver's office and data now at hand I cannot see my way to do it. While it is manifest that if corrected proofs of the 11,000 claims now in the hands of the receiver shall be made and the additional ones to come from Penn-For Ladies Only.

What you need now is a pair of our patent cork sole shoes, only \$2.90, combining slegance, comfort and durability. No need overshoes, Call and see them. C. Fried of overshoes, Call and see them. C. Fried North Pennsylvania street.

At Seaton's Hat Store.

The great floral piece presented to Miss sater by her many admirers is on exhibition in the window of the Progress, Washington St.

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from any decision of this court upon any petition or claim whatsoever, and I am in-formed that none is intended. For this reason I have passed upon claims of attorneys for their services up to this date, and by reason of what I have said I conceive it to be my duty to consider this petition of the receiver, and not pass it over to my successor. For it is true that the conflicting and perplaying questions the conflicting and perplexing questions have been settle, and there remains hereafter but the continued payment of dividends upon the hasis already laid down. It is true also that the receiver's great work, as evidenced by his report, now on file, has been done under the daily personal advice and observation of the court. The petitioner asks to be allowed \$5,000, but practically, he asks to be allowed \$50,000, for upwards of two years' work. It is true that my predcessor did allow him, upon account, the sum of \$10,000, and that he has charged himself in his last report made to the court with the sum of \$5,000. This is a large sum of money, and it must be looked to by the court with scrutiny and conscient tious regard to the interests of the beneficiaries and in the light of the evidence now heard, and with all the observation of the past year. The receiver is entitled to consideration upon his request in two ways-for the labor performed as receiver and as master commissioner in every case. "Now, there is a commercial or a market value to be attached to it. That commercial or market value has been attested here before me by the evidence of men con-versant with large and complicated affairs.

SAVING IN A BOND. But there is another aspect to be applied to this case in all justice to the receiver. It was in evidence here more than a year ago that the receiver had furnished a gratuitous bond, costing no creditor a cent; it was in evidence that the market value of that bond was from \$8,500 to \$10,000-the least figure being \$8,500 a year. That, I think, was in September. A short time after that, and now nearly a year since, the bond was increased from \$1,000,000 to \$1,250,000. The bond has still continued a gratuitous one, costing the fund nothing. Had it been a bond bought in the market it would have cost this fund, for upward of two years, something over \$20,000. That, I think, the receiver is entitled to take credit for, as money that has not been taken out of the fund but which might well

"There is another aspect of the case high cannot be reduced to a or commercial value—it is a question of administration. that checks sent all over the country arious amounts for discount or exwould have cost each receiptent from 15 to 25 cents-in very many cases it would have cost 40 cents, I know of my own knowledge. A fair average of the cost to the recipients would have been 20 cents. This is not a direct saving to the fund, but been affirmed, he had to make out a is a direct benefit to each recipient, and it is one that ought, in good conscience, to be taken into account. For the receiver, to comply with the dividend orders must have sent out over ninety thousand checks at an average cost for collection of 20 cents per check. Practically, however, payment has cost the recipient nothing, for the re-ceiver has made arrangements with banks in New York, Chicago and other places enabling the recipients of these checks to get their money without charge or cost. There is a saving there indirectly to the fund of nearly \$20,000. I think the receiver is entitled to that as a credit for his administration. Now if you put those two sums together, the amount is a large sum of money is direct saving of money to the together, the amount is a large sum of money; a direct saving of money to the fund and an indirect saving to every recipient of a check. But what advantage, it may be asked, has accrued to each creditor for having his money gathered in and distributed from here? The answer is exactly 100 per cent.; for every dollar he would receive at home he has received \$2 from this court. And, having made the showing that the receiver has made here, he asks to be allowed \$50,000." Mr. Harris-I do not think your Honor ought to omit the fact that he has acted as a master commissioner, because that is

The Court—I thought I had referred to that when I was speaking about the other matter. I mean to take that into consideration, of course—that he has been a special master, passing upon each claim, subject to the approval of the court. It can never understood until one has sonal observation and experience, these claims have come in from forty jurisdictions, each differing from the others, and thousands of them defective. The concern dealt not with bankers, brokers or merchants, or people who were in the habit of keeping accounts, and, therefore, proving correct, but the order dealt, in the largest sense, with people unaccustomed to keeping accounts, and they dealt with accountants of branches who were likewise unaccustomed to keeping accounts and whose accounts came in with injust discriminations respecting many of the members of the branch. All of such Mr. Failey has sought, not only as a re-ceiver of their money, but as a commissioner, to pass upon the validity of their claim, and to see that they were not wronged by the mistaken accounts of the accountant of whatever branch and to see that justice was done. The receivers in other States have been allowed by their courts from 5 to 8 per cent. for their duties in connection with their espective trusts, but the duties of these receivers have in all cases been to receive and to pay over to this receiver. Mr. Failey's duties, on the other hand, in addition to receiving and paying out have been to act as a master commissioner, concerning the validity of each claim presented to him and to present it to the court for its allowance. I do not lose sight of that, by any means.

INTEREST ACCOUNTED FOR. "And now, all these things considered, what does Mr. Failey ask here? He asks for an allowance of \$50,000 and if I take into account, as in good conscience I must, the direct and the indirect benefits that the trust has derived from his services, I cannot refuse to grant it because, instead of an allowance of \$50,000, it amounts practically to a request for less than one-half that sum and to but 2½ per cent. of the sum handled, and Mr. Failey, I think, is entitled to such consideration as I have e granted. Will you be kind enough Mr. Harris, to draw up an entry of the sub-mission and hearing and the granting of this petition?

"As to the matter of interest, it appears that Mr. Failey has accounted for every cent of interest that he has received. You all know, gentlemen, how earnestly I have looked into this matter of interest, and beyond Mr. Failey's accounting for all interest he has received I have found and have been able to find no warrant in law for charging him with interest that he did

"Now, gentlemen, I want to be under-stood here. I leave this bench to-morrow night; I turn it over to my accomplished successor and I do not want it ever to be said that I have shunned any duty or have made any invidious comparisons in respect to any petition of claim presented. I understand that the receiver will file a petition either this evening or to-morrow morning for instructions concerning Pennsylvania and Maryland, and if you will do that I will pass upon it. And with that I will have passed upon every petition that has been submitted to me in this matter, with one exception, and that one I now come to. There is a petition here on file by the defendant's attorney, Judge Howe. That petition was made something more than a year ago and I refused to pass upon it at that time and for this reason: There never has been any doubt, in my mind, that the petitioner, Judge Howe, is entitled to the demand made in the petition. The only question in my mind has been the time of allowing it. Now, Judge Howe stands before this bar as the only man who denies the right of the court to administer upon this fund. He says that the court has not jurisdiction, and cught not to have, and at the the court to administer upon this fund. He says that the court has not jurisdiction, and cught not to have, and at the same time he comes before the court and asks the court to take jurisdiction of it and to administer it for his benefit. It is not a question of law, at all. It is a question of logic and of right reasoning. Judge Howe, I know, feels in honor bound to prosecute his appeal. No one, of course, can complain, or has any right to complain—this court least of all, because he has taken an appeal. It was his election so to do. I am glad of it because I want the position of the court asserted by the court of last resort, and it is to the interest of this court that it should be done. But, so long as he is compelled to remain in the attitude that he now is, denying the jurisdiction of the court, denying the right of the court to administer this fund to the people to whom it belongs, so long I have felt, as a matter of logic and right reasoning, that I could not pass upon his claim because I do not think that any man can logically come before a court and assert that the court has no furisdiction, and that the court has no furisdiction, and that the court to administer it for himself. So that petition I will not pass upon. I will hand it down to my successor."

Mr. Hawkins—We will have the petitions

Mr. Hawkins-We will have the petitions with reference to Pennsylvania and Baltimore ready in the morning, if your Honor please. The total allowance to Receiver Failey thus far is \$50,000. The trust is not yet closed. The attorneys have also drawn a large amount of money out of the funds at the disposal of the receiver.

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats

WORSETHANTAMMANY | AN OVATION TO

WORKHOUSE PRISONERS FLEECED BY "GOOSE" EDEN AND OTHERS.

Startling Story of Corruption Brought to Judge Stubbs-Accused Practically Confesses Their Offense.

Stories of corruption at the county workhouse are not new, but the latest one exceeds the former cases at least in the amount of direct evidence which has been secured against those who were parties to it. It seems that as soon as a prisoner is sent there he is closely questioned by either "Goose" Eden, one of the guards, or Harvey R. Matthews, the assistant superintendent, and if it is found that he possesses anything of value plans are laid to fleece him. Stories of such doings in the past are numerous, but reliable evidence of the facts could not be secured. Now, however, the necessary evidence, together with the admissions of the persons concerned, has been obtained, and the facts show the further rottenness of the administration of the Board of County Commis-Last week Dennie Hall was sent to the

workhouse for 180 days and fined \$100 for

whipping his wife. It was the third offense, and on that account the penalty was made heavy. He stayed in the workhouse one or two days and then appeared on the streets again, much to the surprise of the officers who had arrested him. He was closely questioned by a reporter, and it was found that he had been released by Judge Stubbs, on the plea of a very respectable colored man, Mason Thomas, who gave the facts concerning Hall as gathered from a number of his neighbors. It seems that Hall's wife took the money which Hall earned by his work for the Western Paving and Supply Company, and gave it to other men, besides spending her time with other men. This so enraged Hall that he whipped her for it and was sent to the workhouse. When he was released he found that his wife had been living with another man, and he whipped her again. He was sent to the workhouse again, but was released on the she had been living with another man during the few days of his confinement, and this time he knocked her down and threatened to shoot her. He was then sent to the workhouse for six months and fined \$100. On the above statement of the bad character of Mrs. Hall and the agreement that Hall should leave town he was released last Friday. He did not leave town immediately, but waited to see Judge Stubbs and told him the story of workhouse corruption which is given below. As soon as he was sent to the workhouse he was approached by "Goose" Eden, who asked him if he would not like to get out. Naturally he was elated at the thought o being released from six months' confinement, which seemed so certain, and told

Eden that he would do most anything to get out. Eden then told him that he had friend down town who had influence who would get him out if he had anything to pay for it. He had a gold watch in his pocket and two pawn tickets, one for a gold watch and one for two diamond rings, on which he had received \$8 from Patrick Conlen, a pawnbroker at 57 West Washington street. Eden said he would send for his friend and let him have a talk with Hall. Eden came down town and found John Reardon and sent him out to the work-house. Matthews took him is to see Hall, and in answer to Hail's question told him that Reardon was all right and whatever he agreed upon would be done. Hall then 'turned over his watch and the two pawn tickets to Reardon and took a receipt, which, being considered valuable property, was turned over to Matthews for safe keeping, but was not given to Hall when he was released, as it should have been. The was released, as it should have been. The watch was given to "Goose" Eden, presumably as his share of the plunder, and the two pawn tickets retained by Reardon. In a conversation with Reardon as to the means he would adopt to influence Judge Stubbs, he told Hall that he would go to the Western Union telegraph office and get the Western Union telegraph office and get a blank, on which he would write a message purporting to come from Hall's sister, informing him that his mother was dead and asking him to come at once.

This is the story of Hall as fold to Judge Stubbs yesterday. It naturally made the Judge very indignant to think that unscrupulous persons were playing upon his sympathies to secure the release of prisonsent for Matthews and Reardon and questioned them as to the truth of the statements made by Hall. When they saw that

the entire story was known they did not attempt to deny it, but made a weak attempt to justify themselves for the part they had taken in the matter. Reardon claimed that as an attorney he had a right to receive fees from the prisoners for legal service rendered, or had a right to receive the fee in advance for work he expected to do. He said he promised to get Hall out inside of ten months. That would not have been a hard thing to do, for under the sentence he would have been released in twenty days less than that time. After hearing the statement of Reardon, Judge Stubbs told him to produce the watch and turn it over to Mr. Powell, but allowed him to keep the pawn tickets for services rendered. He did not have the watch, but said he would get it from "Goose" Eden and give it to Mr. Powell which was done later in the day. Mat-thews claimed he had done nothing more than to introduce the attorney on Hall's request, and that there was nothing wrong in that, although he admitted that the rules of the institution forbade him doing anything of the kind. Hall also said that two boys named Miller, who were sent to the workhouse about ten days ago, had told him that they had given Reardon \$15 on his promise to get them out. Reardon admitted that he had received money from the boys, but said they had paid him only \$10, instead of \$15, and that they had promised to pay the halance as seen as the pay the halance as seen as the pay the halance as the pay the pay the halance as the pay the p \$10, instead of \$15, and that they had promised to pay the balance as soon as they were released. He was asked how he expected to get them released, and replied that he intended to see if he could not get the Governor to pardon them. Judge Stubbs reminded him of the fact that the Governor had no authority to pardon a city prisoner, and he had no more to say about it. He admitted that "Goose" Eden had come all the way down town to get him to go out and see Hall. That of itself would indicate that Eden had more interest in the case than simply the interest which in the case than simply the interest which a guard should have in caring for prisoners under his charge. Guards do not usually make a trip down town simply to accommodate a prisoner, especially when there is a telephone only a few feet away which could have rendered service.

After Judge Stubbs had finished his talk

After Judge Stubbs had finished his talk with the men, he was even more angry than he had been after hearing the story as told by Hall. Hall's entire story had been admitted to be true by the two men, except that part about Reardon offering to prepare a forged message purporting to be from Hall's sister to be presented to Judge Stubbs. This part Reardon denied, and said that Hall had suggested such a course to him, but that he had refused to do it. Hall was then questioned alone, and asked why the message had not been prepared, when it developed that he had objected to it on account of superstition. He said he had once wished he could get sick so he would not have to work so hard, and in a short time he was sick, and suffered greatly from it. He said on that account he was afraid to have such a message prepared for fear his mother would die, and so told Reardon, after which the plan was dropped. With this exception, the story of Hall was admitted to be true.

Judge Stubbs did not say much at the time, but afterward expressed his thoughts on the subject. He said:

"Things have come to a pretty pass when a guard of the workhouse will go for a

ime, but afterward expressed his thoughts on the subject. He said:

"Things have come to a pretty pass when a guard of the workhouse will go for a lawyer and have him go to the workhouse for the express purpose of receiving money or valuables from the prisoners for services rendered in an attempt to get them out, after they have been sentenced by the court. He not only did that, but it seems from the fact that the watch was in his possession, he received a part of the proceeds. Such doings must stop. This is a matter which calls for an investigation by the County Commissioners, and if it is found that Eden really received the watch as his share of this fee he should be punished for it. This is not the first case which has come to my notice of attorneys receiving fees for their services in trying to get prisoners released. One morning as I was leaving the court room I heard an argument between an attorney and a colored man, whose wife had just been convicted. I gathered from what I heard that the attorney had received money from the man for services to be rendered in getting his wife released. I called them all in the court room and asked the attorney if he had received money from the man for services to be rendered in getting his wife released. I called them all in the court room and asked the attorney if he

MORA

At the EMPIRE.

The Immense Popularity o Helene Mora, the Celebrated Female Baritone,

Was Again Demonstrated at the Empire Yesterday Afternoon and Last Night.

The Theater Was Packed to the Walls on Both Occasions.

This was to have been expected, as Hyde's Comedians always play to immense business at the Empire, but the house last night was certainly a fine one, and also very select. Miss Mora was given a veritable ovation on her first appearance. Her first song was "Shipmates," which describes how one shipmate goes to the bottom of the sea that he may save the life of his friend. There had been a wreck, and the only plank in sight would not hold two people. Miss Mora's rendition of the song people. Miss Mora's rendition of the song was very effective. Her next song was "Kathleen," written by herself, which describes the love of a lad and lassie of the Irish persuasion. Miss Mora surprised her admirers by successfully assuming a delightfully delicate brogue. But the hit of the evening was, "Say Au Revoir, but Not Good-bye." It tells a pretty little story, and Miss Mora sings it in a tear-compelling way. In response to munderous applause. and Miss Mora sings it in a tear-compelling way. In response to munderous applause, Miss Mora again appeared, and said, if given time to change her costume, she would sing "Comrades." This song, of course, met with another round of hearty applause. Miss Mora was presented with a beautiful floral scroll, with the words and music of her most popular song inscribed thereon. It was a gift from her many admirers in this city. As Miss Mora's songs are all sentimental, the rest of the programme is made up of acts in which the comedy element predominates—the Rays and Harris & Walters are particularly effective. The brothers Dixon, Albertus and fective. The brothers Dixon, Albertus and Bartram, Forbes & Quinn, the Electric quarter and Finson & Erroll were the other entertainers.

PIANOS Easy: Monthly: Payments. 82 AND 84 N. PENN. ST., INDIANAPOLIS

FLANNER & BUCHANAN

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious parters. Perfect privacy and convenience assured.

Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant. 172 North Illinois St.

3 more. I then told the attorney to return the money immediately or I would send him to the workhouse with the woman. He was glad to get out of the scrape so easily and handed the money over. Such things as attorneys or guards at the workhouse as attorneys or guards at the workhouse receiving money as fees for securing the release of prisoners from the workhouse must stop. I know of only one way that I can do much toward stopping it. Hereafter I shall release very few prisoners, and before one is released he will have to make affidavit that he has not paid money or valuables to anyone for securing his release."

SOLDIERS' HOME MOVEMENT.

G. A. R. Committee Decides to Prepare a Legislative Bill.

The committee selected by the last encampment of the Department of Indiana to look after the matter of a State Soldiers' home, held a session in the office of the chairman, General Carnahan, yesterday afternoon. The following members of the committee were present: Chairman Carnahan, Secretary W. H. Tucker, Treasurer D. N. Foster, W. D. Haggard, Andrew Fite, J. E. Lewis, D. F. Spies, C. M. Murphy, C. M. Travis, A. J. Stakebake, proxy for Mr. Macy. Department Commander Marsh, who has been a member of the committee, Past Commander I. N. Walker and Assistant Adjutant General

Walker and Assistant Adjutant General Smock, were present by invitation. Several past commanders wrote letters of regret of inability to be present and pledging hearty assistance.

After a free discussion of the details the executive committee was directed to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature. It was also voted that Chairman Carnahan write the Department President Mrs. Ransford, to secure the aid of the Women's Relief Corps to collect facts re-Women's Relief Corps to collect facts regarding the number of veterans and veterans' widows who are objects of public charity in the different counties. There was an extended consultation regarding the steps to be taken to get the most complete and accurate information relative to the cost and working of homes in other States, the cost of buildings, which resulted in the formulating of a plan to accomplish that purpose. Several institutions will be visited by members of the committee at once so that a complete plan will be prepared by the meeting of the Legislature.

It was decided to be perfectly frank with the Legislature by making a close and care-ful estimate of the amount needed rather than to ask for a sum in the expectation of getting the half of it. The committee was in consultation nearly three hours and, being composed of men of affairs, a prac-tical plan of procedure was agreed upon.

Incorporated Yesterday. The following articles of incorporation were filed with the Secretary of State yesterday: William G. Wasson Company, Indianapolis; capital stock, \$3,000; stockholders, William G. Wasson, Henry P. Wasson, Bertha Wasson, Joseph Jacqueman. Indi-anapolis Street-cleaning Company; capital stock, \$2,500; directors, R. W. Furnas, John H. Furnas, Jesse Kellum. Indiana Artificial Ice Company, of Crawfordsville, Shel-byville and Warsaw; capital stock, \$25,000; directors, Hervey Bates, jr., Charles Mar-tindale and Robert Martindale.

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